UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/84
27 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 26 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 26 January 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, which was received by fax (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the above-mentioned statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar G. KOULIEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-02500 (E) 270195 300195

/...

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued on 26 January 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

The current situation in the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict zone is a source of concern and anxiety to the leaders and people of Azerbaijan.

Recently, the Armenian side has been more and more openly engaging in actions whose purpose is to violate the cease-fire agreement and escalate tension in the region.

Specifically, such actions include:

(a) Regrouping and redeployment of formations of the Armenian armed forces along the cease-fire line;

(b) Movement of equipment and troops of the Armenian armed forces in the direction of Azerbaijani positions at the Geranboy and Terter sectors of the front;

(c) Stepping-up of reconnaissance activities by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, which have taken the form of increasingly frequent missions by sabotage and reconnaissance groups and regular helicopter surveillance of the front line and adjacent areas;

(d) Numerous violations of the cease-fire regime, which has led to the death or wounding of 12 servicemen of the Azerbaijani armed forces;

(e) The deliberately accelerated resettlement of part of the population of the Republic of Armenia in the occupied territories of the Azerbaijani Republic;

(f) The collection of means of financing the campaign to resettle Armenians in the occupied territories of the Azerbaijani Republic;

(g) Illegal and provocative visits by officials of the Republic of Armenia to the occupied Azerbaijani territories.

The Azerbaijani Republic has drawn attention to such acts of provocation by the Armenian side in the circular note issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 10 January 1995 and the statement issued by the Ministry of Defence on 13 January 1995.

In the light of the foregoing and considering the situation to be critical, and also in connection with the circular note issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on 22 January 1995 (S/1995/63), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic has been authorized to state the following:

1. The latest actions by the Republic of Armenia are the continuation of a series of gross violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and are aimed at derailing the process of the peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, which is proceeding within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

2. Of particular concern is the fact that all these actions are taking place just when OSCE, in accordance with the decision of the Budapest Summit, has stepped up its efforts to organize peace-keeping forces and create conditions for a political agreement between the parties to the conflict.

3. These actions by the Armenian side are being undertaken at a time when the international community's attention is focused on the situation in the northern Caucasus region.

4. The information contained in the aforementioned circular note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia is a complete fabrication and just one more instance of Erevan's usual ploy of whipping up propaganda campaigns just before its next escalation of aggression.

In the light of the foregoing, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic draws the attention of the international community to the critical situation that has resulted owing to the latest actions by the Republic of Armenia, and declares that all the responsibility for any grave consequences lies with the Armenian side.

At the same time, the Azerbaijani Republic deems it necessary to reaffirm its commitment to the provisions of the agreement on a cease-fire, which has been holding for more than eight months, and to a peaceful political settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict within the framework of OSCE, and calls upon the leaders of Armenia to refrain from any steps that might lead to a resumption of hostilities.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/85
30 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Argentina, Canada, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993, 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993, 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, 917 (1994) of 6 May 1994, 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, 944 (1994) of 29 September 1994, 948 (1994) of 15 October 1994 and 964 (1994) of 29 November 1994,

Recalling also the terms of the Governors Island Agreement (S/26063) and the related Pact of New York (S/26297),

Recalling its determination in resolution 940 (1994) that the situation in Haiti constituted a threat to peace and security in the region which required the successive deployment of the Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF) and the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 18 October 1994 (S/1994/1180), 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1322) and 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46 and Add.1), and having considered the reports of MNF, dated 26 September 1994 (S/1994/1107, annex), 10 October 1994 (S/1994/1148, annex), 24 October 1994 (S/1994/1208, annex), 7 November 1994 (S/1994/1258, annex), 21 November 1994 (S/1994/1321, annex), 5 December 1994 (S/1994/1377, annex), 19 December 1994 (S/1994/1430, annex), 9 January 1995 (S/1995/15, annex) and 23 January 1995 (S/1995/70, annex),

Noting in particular the MNF commander's statement of 15 January 1995 and the accompanying recommendation, based on the MNF commander's report, of the States participating in the MNF (S/1995/55), regarding the establishment of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Noting the recognition in these reports and recommendations that a secure and stable environment has been established in Haiti,

Taking note of the letter dated 27 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations (S/1995/90),

Underlining the importance of ensuring that force levels of peace-keeping operations are suited to the tasks involved, and noting the need for the Secretary-General to keep the force levels of UNMIH under constant review,

Recognizing that the people of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their country,

1. Welcomes the positive developments in Haiti, including the departure from Haiti of the former military leadership, the return of the legitimately elected President, and the restoration of the legitimate authorities, as envisaged in the Governors Island Agreement and consistent with resolution 940 (1994);

2. Commends the efforts of the States participating in the MNF to work closely with the United Nations to assess requirements and to prepare for the deployment of UNMIH;

3. Expresses appreciation to all Member States who have contributed to the MNF;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Organization of American States (OAS) and for the work of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH) and requests that the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the expertise and potential of the OAS, consult with the Secretary-General of the OAS regarding other appropriate measures which might be taken by both organizations consistent with this resolution and to report to the Council on the results of these consultations;

5. Determines, as required by resolution 940 (1994) and based on the recommendations of the Member States participating in the MNF and in concurrence with paragraph 91 of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46), that a secure and stable environment, appropriate to the deployment of UNMIH as foreseen in the above-mentioned resolution 940 (1994), now exists in Haiti;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in order to fulfil the second condition specified in paragraph 8 of resolution 940 (1994) for the termination of the mission of the MNF and the assumption by UNMIH of its functions specified in that resolution, to recruit and deploy military contingents, civilian police and other civilian personnel sufficient to allow UNMIH to assume the full range of its functions as established by resolution 867 (1993) and as revised and extended by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 940 (1994);

7. Further authorizes the Secretary-General, working with the MNF commander, to take the necessary steps in order for UNMIH to assume these responsibilities as soon as possible, with the full transfer of responsibility from the MNF to UNMIH to be completed by 31 March 1995;

8. Decides to extend the existing mandate of UNMIH for a period of six months, that is until 31 July 1995;

9. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy in Haiti, in accordance with resolution 940 (1994), up to 6,000 troops and, as recommended in paragraph 87 of his report of 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46), up to 900 civilian police officers;

10. Recalls the commitment of the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development of Haiti and recognizes its importance for sustaining a secure and stable environment;

11. Recognizes that the situation in Haiti remains fragile and urges the Government of Haiti, with the assistance of UNMIH and the international community, to establish without delay an effective national police force and to improve the functioning of its justice system;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a fund, in addition to that authorized in paragraph 10 of resolution 867 (1993), through which voluntary contributions from Member States can be made available to support the international police monitoring programme and assist with the creation of an adequate police force in Haiti;

13. Further requests that the Secretary-General apprise the Council at an early date of the modalities of the transition from the MNF to UNMIH, and also submit to the Council no later than 15 April 1995 a progress report on the deployment of UNMIH;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/86
31 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, TURKEY, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw to your attention the press communiqué issued on 19 January 1995 following the first joint meeting between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Contract Group (see annex).

We would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

(Signed) H.E. Mr. M. Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative of the
Kingdom of Morocco

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Sergei V. LAVROV
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Keba Birane CISSE
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Senegal

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Nabil A. ELARABY
Permanent Representative of the
Arab Republic of Egypt

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Permanent Representative of Germany

(Signed) H.E. Mr. RAZALI Ismail
Permanent Representative of Malaysia

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Sher Afghan KHAN
Acting Permanent Representative of
Pakistan

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Mustafa M. H. KAWTHAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Saudi Arabia

(Signed) H.E. Mr. İnal BATU
Permanent Representative of Turkey

(Signed) H.E. Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

(Signed) H.E. Ms. Madeleine ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America

(Signed) H.E. Mr. E. A. ANSAY
Permanent Observer to the United Nations for
the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Annex

Press communiqué dated 19 January 1995

The first joint meeting between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Contact Group was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 19 January 1995.

The two Contact Groups reaffirmed their commitment to the International Contact Group plan, as presented. They commended its acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They supported negotiations on the basis of acceptance of the International Contact Group plan as a starting point leading to an early, comprehensive peace settlement.

The two Contact Groups exchanged views on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and agreed on the need to continue these contacts and to explore modalities for close cooperation and coordination of their respective efforts for the restoration of a just peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/86*
3 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, TURKEY, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw to your attention the press communiqué issued on 19 January 1995 following the first joint meeting between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Contact Group (see annex).

We would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Nabil A. ELARABY
Permanent Representative of the
Arab Republic of Egypt

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Permanent Representative of Germany

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

(Signed) H.E. Mr. RAZALI Ismail
Permanent Representative of Malaysia

(Signed) H.E. Mr. M. Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative of the
Kingdom of Morocco

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Sher Afghan KHAN
Acting Permanent Representative of
Pakistan

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Sergei V. LAVROV
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Mustafa M. H. KAWTHAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Saudi Arabia

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Keba Birane CISSE
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Senegal

(Signed) H.E. Mr. İnal BATU
Permanent Representative of Turkey

(Signed) H.E. Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

(Signed) H.E. Ms. Madeleine ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America

(Signed) H.E. Mr. E. A. ANSAY
Permanent Observer to the United Nations for
the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Annex

Press communiqué dated 19 January 1995

The first joint meeting between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Contact Group was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 19 January 1995.

The two Contact Groups reaffirmed their commitment to the International Contact Group plan, as presented. They commended its acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They supported negotiations on the basis of acceptance of the International Contact Group plan as a starting point leading to an early, comprehensive peace settlement.

The two Contact Groups exchanged views on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and agreed on the need to continue these contacts and to explore modalities for close cooperation and coordination of their respective efforts for the restoration of a just peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/87
28 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the communication dated 27 January 1995 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador concerning the conflict situation between Ecuador and Peru.

(Signed) Luis VALENCIA RODRIGUEZ
Permanent Representative

95-02634 (E) 280195 280195

/...

Annex

Letter dated 27 January 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and to the current situation between Ecuador and Peru.

It is public knowledge that since the border incidents of 9 and 11 January initiated by the Peruvian army, the Ecuadorian Government has been urging the Peruvian Government repeatedly, through the diplomatic channel, to halt such acts of provocation, which violate Ecuadorian sovereignty and threaten international peace and the security of my country. Furthermore, at the Summit Conference of the countries members of the Andean Group, held at Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 20 and 21 January, I had the opportunity to raise this issue with my Peruvian counterpart, who expressed his Government's readiness to resolve the crisis.

Today, however, Peru launched military operations against Ecuadorian army positions located in Ecuadorian territory. In exercise of the right of self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, my country was naturally compelled to respond to Peru's attacks.

In strict compliance with the provisions of the Charter, I should like to request you to inform the Security Council of the aggression against Ecuador and to take whatever steps you consider most appropriate.

I should like to inform you that the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States will visit Quito and Lima tomorrow to discuss the above-mentioned border conflict.

I have also contacted the Governments of the United States of America, Brazil, Chile and Argentina, whose countries are guarantors of the 1942 Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries, to ask them to send military observers to the border region between Ecuador and Peru.

(Signed) Galo LEORO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/49/841~~
S/1995/88
28 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 74
PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF
SMALL STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 28 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the communication dated 27 January 1995 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador concerning the conflict situation between Ecuador and Peru.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luis VALENCIA RODRIGUEZ
Permanent Representative

95-02628 (E) 280195 280195

/...

Annex

Letter dated 27 January 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and to document A/50/60-S/1995/1, entitled "Supplement to An Agenda for Peace", particularly with regard to preventive diplomacy and peacemaking.

It is public knowledge that since the border incidents of 9 and 11 January initiated by the Peruvian army, the Ecuadorian Government has been urging the Peruvian Government repeatedly, through the diplomatic channel, to halt such acts of provocation, which violate Ecuadorian sovereignty and threaten international peace and the security of my country. Furthermore, at the Summit Conference of the countries members of the Andean Group, held at Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 20 and 21 January, I had the opportunity to raise this issue with my Peruvian counterpart, who expressed to me his Government's readiness to resolve the crisis.

Today, however, Peru launched military operations against Ecuadorian army positions located in Ecuadorian territory. In exercise of the right of self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, my country was naturally compelled to respond to Peru's attacks.

In strict compliance with the provisions of the Charter, I should like to request you to inform the Security Council of the aggression against Ecuador and to take whatever steps you consider most appropriate.

I should like to inform you that the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States will visit Quito and Lima tomorrow to discuss the above-mentioned border conflict.

I have also contacted the Governments of the United States of America, Brazil, Chile and Argentina, whose countries are guarantors of the 1942 Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries, to ask them to send military observers to the border region between Ecuador and Peru.

(Signed) Galo LEORO
Minister for Foreign Affairs

APPENDIX

Memorandum

On 9 January 1995, a four-member Peruvian army patrol was captured to the north of the place known as Cueva de los Tayos on the upper reaches of the Cenepa river, an area which has traditionally been in the possession of Ecuador. According to the procedures agreed between the armies of Ecuador and Peru, the patrol was handed over to its battalion the next day.

On 11 January, another Peruvian patrol, consisting of 10 soldiers, was detected in the same area. When ordered to halt, the patrol opened fire. The attack was repelled by Ecuadorian troops.

On 12 January, the Ecuadorian Government protested vigorously to the Government of Peru at the violation of its national territory and the provocation by Peruvian military forces.

On 16 January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador expressed its readiness to hold talks with the Lima Government, in a spirit of peaceful coexistence, with a view to agreeing on measures to avoid further military incidents of the kind that had occurred.

On 23 January, the Foreign Minister of Ecuador met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru at Santa Cruz de la Sierra and drew his attention to the urgent need to find a peaceful solution to the situation. The Foreign Minister of Peru said that his Government was very willing to arrive at a peaceful settlement and that the diplomatic talks taking place in Lima should therefore continue.

On 24 January, the Peruvian air force made incursions into the area of the upper reaches of the Cenepa river.

On 25 January, the President of the Republic called together the Chiefs of Mission of the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol - Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States of America - to tell them about the incidents that had occurred in the Coangos-Cenepa area and to request their countries' support in arriving at a peaceful solution.

The representatives of the guarantor countries, meeting at Brasilia on 25 January, issued a statement in which they urged the parties to pursue their dialogue in order to avoid any aggravation of the tensions in the area. Recalling the progress made in the recent past, the guarantor countries expressed their satisfaction at the publicly stated readiness of Ecuador and Peru to give priority to finding a peaceful solution. They reiterated their offer to take appropriate steps to help reduce the frictions caused by the present situation.

On 26 January, a further clash took place when a Peruvian patrol was located in Ecuadorian territory in the area of the headwaters of the Cenepa river.

On 27 January, the Ecuadorian Foreign Ministry rejected outright an official Peruvian communiqué dated 26 January which sought to accuse Ecuador of committing an act of aggression by bombing, by helicopter, a Peruvian look-out post located in the Coangas-Cenepa area, allegedly in Peruvian territory.

On 27 January, Peruvian forces attacked the Cueva de los Tayos area. They launched further attacks on the Teniente Ortiz, Etza and Soldado Monge posts of the Ecuadorian army, which are located outside the conflict zone. The Teniente Ortiz army post has been there for the past 20 years and the Soldado Monge post is situated at the confluence of the Yaupi and Santiago rivers, to the north-east of Teniente Ortiz.

On 27 January, the guarantor countries issued a further communiqué at Brasilia, in which they reiterated the need for an early cessation of all military or non-military activities which might be interpreted as a threat or provocation. They offered to immediately put together a mission, composed of representatives of each guarantor country, to cooperate with Ecuador and Peru in giving full effect to their repeated offers to assist in resolving the situation.

At around 8 a.m. on 28 January, there were further Peruvian attacks in the Cueva de los Tayos area.

The President of the Republic of Ecuador has said that he will exhaust all peaceful means to find a just, realistic and honourable solution to the territorial problem, acceptable to both countries. To that end, he has been communicating repeatedly with the Government of Peru, through the diplomatic channel, in an attempt to secure a halt to the violations of Ecuadorian territory, which threaten international peace and Ecuador's security. Accordingly, he turned to the guarantor countries when it became clear that Peru was pursuing a policy of constant provocation and threats which was incompatible with the norms of international law. Ecuador has accepted the guarantor countries' proposals for securing a cessation of the attacks and the restoration of peace.

New York, 28 January 1995

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/89
29 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PERU TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the note of today's date addressed to you by Ambassador Eduardo Ponce, Deputy Minister of International Policy and Secretary General for External Relations for Peru, with regard to recent events on the Peruvian-Ecuadorian frontier.

(Signed) Fernando GUILLÉN
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

95-02640 (E) 290195 290195

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Annex

Letter dated 28 January 1995 from the Deputy Minister of International Policy and Secretary General for External Relations of Peru addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that my country has been the victim of armed aggression by Ecuador, whose troops committed an incursion into Peruvian territory in violation of the border definitively established by the Río de Janeiro Protocol of 1942 and the Arbitral Award of Braz Diaz de Aguiar.

Despite repeated official statements by my Government intended to resolve, through dialogue, incidents such as those that occurred on 9 and 11 January 1995 on the left bank of the upper reaches of the Cenepa River - in other words, in Peruvian territory - and avoid their recurrence, on 26 January a helicopter of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces bombed a Peruvian guardpost located 4 kilometres inside our territory. This aggression was reported yesterday to the Organization of American States.

I wish also to inform you that President Alberto Fujimori today received the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and informed him of developments that had occurred in a limited area of the frontier zone. He also reiterated the Peruvian Government's firm readiness to adopt measures to resolve the tense situation that exists, within the framework of the Río de Janeiro Protocol and the Arbitral Award of Braz Diaz de Aguiar and with the concurrence of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States of America in their capacities as guarantor countries.

(Signed) Eduardo PONCE
Deputy Minister of International Policy and Secretary General for External Relations

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/90
30 January 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HAITI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you, in your capacity as President of the Security Council, of my Government's support for the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the question concerning Haiti of 17 January 1995 (S/1995/46).

My Government also supports the text of the draft resolution on Haiti which was submitted to the Security Council by the Group of Friends and other sponsors.

(Signed) Fritz LONGCHAMP

95-02767 (E) 300195 300195 310195

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/91
30 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Today, according to our sources and apparently confirmed by UNPROFOR, more than 900 shells were fired at the Bihac safe area and other towns in the Bihac region by allied Pale and Knin Serb forces.

In addition, according to the DPKO report covering the period from 27-30 January 1995, "On 29 January, there was an increase in the level of shelling, 204 explosions and 271 bursts were reported. The involvement of local Serb forces was evident, UNMO's confirmed the presence of soldiers in local Serb forces uniforms manning five artillery guns south of Velika Kladusa, two trucks with 40 local Serb forces soldiers were seen moving south through Velika Kladusa."

We would look to the Security Council to see to it that the calls made in its relevant resolutions and presidential statements of 13, 18, 26, 29 November and 13 December be heeded by the Knin and Pale Serbs, or otherwise risk the continuing erosion of the cease-fire brokered by UNPROFOR.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-02782 (E) 300195 310195

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/92
31 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We are hesitant to become drawn into a debate with those representing a country that is responsible for aggression and genocide against our Republic and who attempt to project innocence through the strategy of equating victim and victimizer. None the less, we feel it more appropriate to respond in this instance to Mr. Dragomir Djokic's letter of 19 January 1995 (A/49/832-S/1995/57). We will limit our response to only the essentials.

I, as the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, represent all the citizens of our State and speak on behalf of a Government made up of all the peoples of the Republic. The Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to which Mr. Djokic refers as the "Muslim-Croat Parliament", has a Serb membership and its President, Mr. Miro Lazovic, who forwarded the Declaration on the Prevention of Genocide against Bosniacs and Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/49/826-S/1995/29, annex), is a Serb. Our delegation to the United Nations is composed of individuals of all ethnic groups. For Mr. Djokic to refer to me as the "Muslim representative" is not only a deliberate disregard for the truth but also the worst example of religious intolerance and abuse of religious identification. This is exactly the type of manipulation and appeal to intolerance that is responsible for the hysteria, aggression and genocide perpetrated against my country by the regime that Mr. Djokic represents and its local collaborators.

Everything that is set out in Mr. Djokic's letter thereafter can only be viewed in the light of this initial slur, including the dishonest presentations of history and references to statistics whose only purpose is to incite hatred and justify the fruits of criminal behaviour and ethnic cleansing. We will not therefore engage in setting aright a crooked tree of lies whose roots are rotten and shallow.

Only one additional consideration needs to be raised as a consequence of that malicious letter. Having echoed and amplified all the hateful rhetoric of the Pale Serbs and Radovan Karadzic, and giving full credence to the reasoning of the same, how can the international community and the Security Council

continue to accept the orchestrated proposition that there is a significant difference in the views and policies of the Belgrade regime and the Pale Serbs.

We propose that the communications of Mr. Djokic and his superiors in Belgrade directed to the General Assembly and the Security Council through the Secretary-General should cause us to re-evaluate the Council's positions taken under its resolutions 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994 and 970 (1995) of 12 January 1995.

Especially in view of the aggressive tendencies and disrespect exhibited by such communications to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Serbia and Montenegro's other neighbours, the Security Council should demand at the least, from that entity the full recognition of its neighbours before any continuation of the current easing of sanctions in accordance with resolutions 943 (1994) and 970 (1995).

Finally, the Security Council and the General Assembly should determine whether they wish to provide a non-member State the continuing privilege to advance such falsehoods through official documents of the Council and the Assembly without Serbia and Montenegro having even endeavoured to meet the conditions of membership.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/50/77~~
S/1995/93
31 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 31 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the declaration of the Croatian Sabor (Parliament) of 27 January 1995, concerning the decision of the President of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Franjo Tudjman, on the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia of 12 January 1995.

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly under the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-02935 (E) 010295 020295

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Annex

Declaration dated 27 January 1995 by the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Croatia

Recalling its previous conclusions and resolutions, along with the directive of 23 September 1994 and the decision of 7 October 1994,

Having heard the report on the termination of the UNPROFOR mandate in the Republic of Croatia, which was submitted by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Dr. Mate Granić, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Croatia,

The House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (Sabor), at its session which was held on 27 January 1995, passed the following

DECLARATION

1. After an extensive debate following the report on the termination of the UNPROFOR mandate in the Republic of Croatia by the Government, the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia (Sabor) concludes that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has failed to implement the directives of the Sabor as specified by a special resolution dated 23 September 1994, and that the Sabor endorses the decision of the President of the Republic, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, regarding the termination of the UNPROFOR mandate as of 31 March 1995.

2. The Sabor of the Republic of Croatia supports and accepts the basic assessments from the report submitted by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Dr. Mate Granić, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on 25 January 1995, regarding the termination of the UNPROFOR mandate on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the ineffectiveness of UNPROFOR and the reasons for terminating its mandate.

3. In the light of overwhelming Croatian public support and the support of almost all of the parliamentary parties regarding the termination of the UNPROFOR mandate, the Sabor of the Republic of Croatia reiterates that negotiations, as well as the implementation of all basic provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions, i.e. a peaceful reintegration of occupied territories, remain a permanent Croatian policy objective and orientation.

Such a solution can and ought to be sought in strict conformity with the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, and the constitutional law on human rights and freedoms and the rights of national and ethnic communities or minorities in the Republic of Croatia and in compliance with the high European standards of human rights protection, minority rights and ethnic community rights.

Croatia's decision, therefore, cannot and must not be interpreted as the opening of a path to the war option. On the contrary, the main objective of the

decision in question is to accelerate the peace process in the interest of all peoples and overall peace, stability and security in the region of south-eastern Europe.

4. The Sabor emphatically rejects all the pressures that are being exerted on the Republic of Croatia with the purpose of having it change the decision and calls once again for negotiations on peaceful reintegration to be resumed, hoping that the negotiations would lead to territorial integrity and the rule of law being achieved in all parts of the Croatian State, along with the normalization of overall Croatian-Serbian relations.

5. The Sabor binds the Government of the Republic of Croatia to work out a proposed programme and measures for a peaceful reintegration of the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of this Declaration, the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and the constitutional law.

(Signed) Dr. Nedjeljko MIHANOVIĆ
President of the House of
Representatives of the Sabor

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/94
31 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a message dated 24 January 1995 (see annex) from His Excellency Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, and request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-02897 (E) 310195

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Annex

Letter dated 24 January 1995 from the President of the Republic of Angola to the Secretary-General

On the eve of another meeting of the Security Council at which questions regarding the Angolan peace process will be discussed, I address myself to you to highlight some issues that, we believe, are fundamental to the success of that process.

The Government of Angola, deeply committed to the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), has taken initiatives which, one way or another, have contributed to the détente of the internal political climate and are conducive to the establishment of a basis for mutual trust between the Angolan authorities and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), so that the implementation of the understandings reached at Lusaka may proceed normally and without any drawbacks that might defeat the aspirations for peace of the Angola people.

Since there has been some progress, however slow, in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, it is crucial that the mechanisms to ensure peace referred to in the Protocol be immediately established, not only because they will help speed up the process significantly, but also to help strengthen the peace.

Therefore, we believe that the commendable efforts of the United Nations in Angola, carried out through your Special Representative, Mr. Allioune Blondin Beye, would have a more effective impact on the peace process if the Security Council would approve the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) at its next meeting on this matter, which will take place in New York on 8 February.

Such a decision would be understood as a demonstration of the determination with which the international community views the maintenance of peace in Angola and would certainly help eliminate a certain ambiguity and hesitation that still seems to persist within UNITA.

Knowing how you take a sensitive interest in the resolution of the Angolan conflict, I am sure you will recommend to the Security Council the setting-up of UNAVEM III and its deployment on Angolan territory as soon as possible, with the specific mandate to fulfil its role as spelled out in the Lusaka Protocol.

(Signed) Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS
President of the Republic of Angola

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General Assembly
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GENERAL

~~A/49/842~~
S/1995/95
31 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 38, 40 and 79
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 31 January 1995 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed to bring the following to your attention.

Pursuant to my letter to you dated 9 January 1995, on the illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, I would like to refer to the decision announced by the Israeli Cabinet Committee on this subject. After a period of unclear and confusing statements by high-level Israeli officials, the Cabinet Committee decided, on 24 January 1995, to approve the following:

(a) The building of 1,080 housing units in the Maale Adumim settlement, east of Jerusalem;

(b) The sale of 797 housing units in Maale Adumim to Israelis;

(c) The building of 900 housing units in the Bitar settlement, south of Jerusalem;

(d) The sale of 1,026 housing units in the Bitar settlement to Israelis;

(e) The building of 340 housing units in Givat Zeev, north of Jerusalem;

(f) The building of 50 housing units in Jordan valley settlements.

It should be noted that the Israeli decision comes at a time when the implementation of the second stage of the Declaration of Principles of 13 September 1993 (A/48/486-S/26560) has been delayed for six months, including the redeployment of the Israeli forces outside populated areas in the West Bank and the election of the Palestinian Council. This decision clearly further undermines the current peace process and exacerbates the already fragile, tense and dangerous atmosphere in the occupied territory.

It is well known that the Israeli settlements are illegal under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which is applicable to all the occupied territory since 1967, including Jerusalem. The Security Council has repeatedly reaffirmed this fact in several resolutions. Moreover, settlements are a very serious obstacle to peace, and the continuity of settlement activity violates the letter and spirit of the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and threatens the integrity of the peace process at this critical stage.

Based on the above, we believe that it is imperative for the Security Council to take quick and concrete action to bring an effective end to all settlement activities by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. Such a step would have a positive impact on the situation on the ground and would be a necessary and important contribution to the smooth progress and success of the peace process.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 40 and 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/96
31 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 JANUARY 1995 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a note verbale, with attachment, dated 1 January 1995, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington to the Embassy of Pakistan, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-02968 (E) 010295 020295

Annex

Note verbale dated 11 January 1995 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of this message be transmitted to the United Sates Department of State, and our office be informed of its response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created nuisances for Iranian aircraft and ships on the following dates and at the following hours:

1. On 12 October 1994 at 1415 hours, a United States warship questioned an Iranian oil tanker whose position was N2949 and E4916, which was passing between buoys 8 and 3.

2. On 17 October 1994 at 0800, 0950, and 1415 hours, a United States P3C aircraft at the position N2542 and E5707 created nuisances for a naval brigade carrying out the "Nahang" manoeuvre 73-2.

3. On 17 October 1994 at 0935 hours, a United States SH helicopter filmed an Iranian ship whose position was N2827 and E5015.

4. On 5 November 1994, a United States warship questioned an Iranian oil tanker whose position was N2944 and E4925.

5. On 12 November 1994 at 1200 hours, a United States two-engine anti-submarine aircraft of the S-3 kind at the position of N2522 and E5743 intercepted an Iranian P3F aircraft.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests these illegal activities by the Government of the United States and calls for an end to such actions.